

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

NIKKI POOSHS,

Plaintiff,

No. C 04-1221 PJH

v.

**SECOND FINAL PRETRIAL ORDER**

PHILLIP MORRIS USA, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

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Pursuant to Rule 16(e) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, this second final pretrial order is hereby entered and shall control the course of the trial, along with the December 5, 2012 preliminary final pretrial order, unless modified by a subsequent order.

On February 13, 2013, the court heard argument in the following motions, and hereby rules as follows.

1. Defendants' Motion for Evidentiary Sanctions

As stated at the hearing, the motion is DENIED and GRANTED in part. With regard to the witness list, the motion is denied with the exception of the motion as to Dr. Valerie Yerger. The motion is granted as to Dr. Yerger, who may not testify as an expert witness (for the reasons stated in the December 5, 2012 order re defendants' motions to exclude expert opinions and testimony); who may not testify as a custodian of records, because she is not a custodian of records; and who may not testify as a fact witness, because she does not have personal knowledge of relevant facts.

With regard to plaintiff's deposition designations, the court finds that they are still not usable, and must be resubmitted, as stated at the hearing, to eliminate all references to evidence the court previously found inadmissible, including but not limited to testimony or

1 evidence re "candy cigarettes," the "DOJ action," and alleged tortious conduct after  
2 December 31, 1987. The request for an award of expenses is denied.

3 2. Defendants' Motion to Enforce Order Permitting Medical-Expense Discovery  
4 Discovery, and December 20, 2012, Statement re Need for Discovery

5 As stated at the hearing, the motion is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part. All  
6 requests regarding production of documents are granted. At the hearing, plaintiff's counsel  
7 stated that plaintiff would provide copies of signed authorizations "by the end of the week."  
8 All documents shall be produced within 30 days thereafter. The request for a further  
9 deposition of Dr. Barry Horn is denied.

10 With regard to the evidence of past medical expenses, the evidence will be  
11 presented to the jury in accordance with Howell v. Hamilton Meats & Provisions, Inc., 52  
12 Cal. 4th 541 (2011). With regard to the reasonable value of future medical expenses, the  
13 parties shall meet and confer regarding a procedure for presenting the evidence to the jury,  
14 and, no later than 30 days following the date all documents are produced, shall submit  
15 either a stipulation, or two separate proposals (if they are not able to agree on the  
16 procedure).

17 3. Defendant RJ Reynolds Tobacco Company's Motion in Limine No. 3 re  
18 Comparative Fault

19 The court deferred ruling on this motion in the preliminary final pretrial order,  
20 pending receipt of supplemental briefing by the parties on the propriety of the allegation in  
21 the complaint that plaintiff "complains of defendants, and each of them, for no more than  
22 50% of her total compensatory damages assessed by the fact finder" and the prayer for  
23 "general damages according to proof and applicable law at trial up to 50% of the total  
24 amount assessed by a fact finder." As an initial matter, the court agrees with plaintiff that  
25 this is not a subject that is appropriate for a motion in limine. However, because the jury  
26 instructions and verdict forms depend in part on the resolution of this issue, it must be  
27 resolved prior to trial.

28 The court finds that the motion must be GRANTED, as follows. First, it is clear that

1 comparative fault (like contributory negligence) is an affirmative defense that defendants  
2 have the burden of pleading and proving, and that only they can raise. See, e.g., March v.  
3 MGM/UA Telecomm, Inc., 113 Cal. App. 4th 415, 424 (2003). Here, defendants have not  
4 alleged comparative fault as an affirmative defense, and they oppose any instruction to the  
5 jury on comparative fault. However, it appears that defendants' intent may be to argue to  
6 the jury that not only are they not liable for plaintiff's injuries but that plaintiff bears  
7 responsibility for her own injuries, which is in essence a comparative fault argument. On  
8 the other hand, plaintiff's attempt to pre-apportion liability appears designed to invite a  
9 compromise verdict, which is equally impermissible given that her complaint does not plead  
10 that she contributed to her own injuries and in light of the absence of expert evidence  
11 establishing that she is 50% responsible for her injuries.

12 Accordingly, absent introduction of this defense by defendants and absent any  
13 expert evidence previously disclosed to defendants, plaintiff will not be permitted to  
14 introduce evidence or to testify regarding her belief that she bears some percentage of  
15 responsibility for her own injuries. If, however, defendants put on evidence at trial to  
16 support an argument that plaintiff is responsible for her own injuries, and if that evidence  
17 supports a finding that defendants are in essence arguing a comparative fault affirmative  
18 defense, even though not alleged, the court will be required to instruct the jury on  
19 comparative fault with a CACI 405-type instruction.

20 In addition, if at any time prior to trial (not within two weeks as stated at the hearing),  
21 any party locates authority – from a California court or any federal court – supporting the  
22 giving of a comparative fault instruction where the only mention of comparative fault is in  
23 the prayer for relief in the complaint and/or where it has not been asserted by a defendant,  
24 the court will consider that authority. The court will not accept any further briefing on this  
25 issue.

26 4. Defendants' Motion for Partial Summary Judgment re the First Cause of  
27 Action for Negligence

28 In the first cause of action in the complaint, plaintiff alleges that "cigarettes –

1 recklessly and negligently manipulated, manufactured, marketed, advertised, distributed  
2 and sold by [defendants] – were a substantial contributing factor in causing” her injuries,  
3 and also that defendants had a “duty to warn.” Cplt ¶¶ 26-29.

4 Defendants contend that negligent “manipulation” means negligent design, a claim  
5 that is no longer in the case; that negligent “manufacture” is not supported by any facts;  
6 that negligent “marketing, advertising, distribution, or sale” does not appear to differ  
7 materially from the seventh cause of action for negligent misrepresentation; and that any  
8 claim of negligent failure-to-warn does not differ from the other failure-to-warn claims.  
9 Thus, defendants assert, the court’s order dismissing all design and misrepresentation  
10 claims, but not the failure-to-warn claims, necessarily addressed all viable negligence  
11 claims that plaintiff had asserted.

12 In response, plaintiff asserts that the first cause of action is a “garden-variety” or  
13 “general” negligence claim, which must be viewed from “the totality of the circumstances,”  
14 and that individual acts cannot be segregated. At the hearing, the court instructed plaintiff’s  
15 counsel to submit a two-page letter brief citing cases supporting this “general” negligence  
16 theory. Plaintiff’s brief shall be filed no later than February 27, 2013, and any response by  
17 defendants shall be filed no later than March 13, 2013.

18 5. Hill & Knowlton

19 In addition, the negligence and concealment claims asserted against defendant Hill  
20 & Knowlton are found in the first and fifth causes of action. Plaintiff admits that she never  
21 asserted a negligent failure to warn claim against Hill & Knowlton, and as with the other  
22 defendants, she contends that what remains of the negligence cause of action is a claim of  
23 “general” or “garden variety” negligence. Hill & Knowlton have moved for summary  
24 judgment on the negligence claim for the same reasons as the other defendants, and have  
25 additionally moved for summary judgment on the concealment claim. The court granted  
26 approval for this additional motion and directed plaintiff to file a response, not to exceed 15  
27 pages, to the issues raised in the Hill & Knowlton motion. Plaintiff’s response shall be filed  
28 no later than February 27, 2013, and any response by Hill & Knowlton, not to exceed 15

1 pages, shall be filed no later than March 13, 2013.

2 Following the supplemental briefing, the court will issue a separate order regarding  
3 defendants' motion for summary judgment on negligence, and the claims asserted against  
4 Hill & Knowlton.

5 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

6 Dated: February 15, 2013

  
7 PHYLLIS J. HAMILTON  
8 United States District Judge